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restrictions on the issuance of injunctions by the federal courts, this volume on boycotts is especially timely. Nothing is left to be desired in this clear, scholarly and unbiased study. Although mention is made of the practice in other countries, it is essentially a study of the boycott as utilized by labor in the United States. The first part of the book, dealing with the economic side, discusses the early boycotts and the railway cases, with special emphasis on the Pullman strike. It analyzes in detail the Bucks Stove and Range boycott and that in the Danbury Hatters' case.

The legal aspects are considered in the second part: laws and decisions are carefully summarized. The questions of malice, of the law of combination, of illegal means and of illegal ends are considered. The lack of uniformity is noted as well as the growing emphasis on the discussion of the particulars in the individual case. The boycott is but seldom a thing by itself, but is considered in relation to the end sought and the means by which it is sought.

In view of the unfairness of manufacturers and the increasing hostility between the opponents in the labor struggle, the author feels that the time has come when we must recognize this method in the industrial struggle. The fear that greater danger to the community will come if we continue to frown on the boycott, is another reason for the legalization of this method. Of the peaceful methods utilized by labor to accomplish the reasonable ends of raising the standards of wages and of working conditions, the boycott alone is illegal.

The material has been thoroughly covered. The bibliography is suggestive and the list of cases invaluable. The appendix summarizes and digests the important decisions in various jurisdictions. The introduction by Professor Seager is particularly illuminating and suggestive.

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LLOYD, G. I. H. *The Cutlery Trades: An Historical Essay in the Economics of Small-Scale Production.* Pp. xvi, 493. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

Mr. Lloyd's purpose in writing this book was to trace the course of industrial evolution from handicraft to machine industry as exemplified by the cutlery trades of England, since they furnish an excellent example of the continued survival of the characteristic features of the domestic system. He points out the fact that the great alteration in industrial form which we call the industrial revolution must be considered a product of the nineteenth century and not of the eighteenth as is generally stated. It was only in the manufacture of cotton that the change took place so early, and so completely. All other industries have lagged behind, some retaining the chief features of the domestic system even down to the present day. Among these last, the English cutlery group should be ranked. Therefore the book traces the minute history of the cutlery trades. Especial attention is given to the efforts at concentrating the work, and the attempts at combination on the part both of the employees and the employers.

The author has gone so deeply into the details of the development, that the book would be more properly classified under the heading of History than of economics. Such a maze of historical facts is presented, that the reader has difficulty in getting the economic significance of those facts, and the author himself does not clearly point out their import.

For a reader interested in the struggles of early trade unions, there are three excellent chapters full of illustrative material taken from the cutlery group. A chapter comparing the evolution in edge tool manufacture with that in cottons, woolens, linens, ribbons, hosiery, and leather gives weight to the author's contention that the making of knives, saws, and scissors is not alone in long retaining parts of the domestic system, and that the industrial revolution in the great mass of industries has been attained very slowly.

R. MALCOLM KEIR.

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LYDE, LIONEL W. *The Continent of Europe*. Pp. xv, 446. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

This, the first volume of a new geographical series on the continents of the world, is a comprehensive treatment of the geography of Europe. The author's conception of geography is decidedly one showing relationship between physical features and man, with emphasis on man's response to his environment. Hence, throughout this large volume, the social, political and economic adaptations of man to land and climate are treated in a most suggestive manner. The book may be divided into two parts: the first part, comprising about 80 pages, treats of the continent of Europe as a whole—its world relations; its relief and the control of relief on land communications and distribution of population; its climate and climatic controls of life. The remainder, and much the larger portion of the book, treats of the various political divisions of Europe.

Under the regional treatment of various countries no rigid outline is followed, but in most cases a chapter discusses such topics as geographical position and its significance; physical features and climate with their economic and social responses; agriculture, minerals, water power and industries of the country as a whole, followed by an account of the geographic factors underlying the growth and development of the most important political divisions and cities. It naturally follows from the large number of countries and topics discussed that the treatment is fragmentary in many instances; often broad generalizations are left unsupported by facts or reasons. Clearness is frequently sacrificed to the brevity demanded by the great amount of detail the text contains. Fuller discussion of fewer topics would have added greatly to the value of the book for most readers. On the whole, however, the book well interprets the general facts of Europe's commercial, economic and political conditions in terms of geographic environment.

The book contains twelve colored maps giving physical features together with the important political divisions. Scattered throughout the text are many diagrams and maps in black and white. A complete index is appended.

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